### Amusements Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-" La Traviata." AMERICAN INSTITUTE-Exhibit MIJOU OPERA HOUSE—S—"The Sorceren." CHICKERING HALL-Lecture.
DALT'S THEATRE—2 and 8:15—"Our English Friend." FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S-" Brutus." GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-" Zip." DAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-"Sam'l of Posen HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE-8-15-" Iolanthe." NIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8-" 49." EAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-8-San Francisco Min-

streis. STRINWAY HALL-Concert. TRALIA THEATRE—8—" Eine Rasche Hand."
THEATRE COMIQUE—8—"McSorley's Inflation."
UNION SQUARK THEATRE—8:15—" The Rantzaus." WALLACK'S THEATRE-S-"The Queen's Shilling."

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# New Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1882.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Arabi Pacha says that he contented with his lot, and that he has accomplished what he desired. The Government proceedings against Messrs. Davitt and Healy have been adjourned for ter days. = True bills have been found against several of those concerned in the recent outrages in Dublin. === The Austrian Reichsrath reassembled yesterday. === The trial of two of the officers of the Union Generale was begun in Paris. === The Allan Line steamer Peruvian was damaged by a collision in the Mersey.

Congress,-In the Senate the standing and select committees of last session were continued; Mr. Beek offered a preamble and resolution in relation to political assessments; the bill to permit retired army officers to hold civil offices to which they may be appointed was passed; W. Barrow was sworn as the successor of the late Senator Hill, of Georgia. In the House a bill to abolish the internal revenue tax on tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means; a bill was passed to repeal and amend certain acts pertaining to the shipment and discharge

DOMESTIC .- The trial of Foreman Dickson, of the jury, began yesterday. ==== An accident occurred yesterday on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near Rummerfield, Penn., in which an engineer and a fireman were burned to death. Charter elections were held in Poughkeepsie and Hadson, N. Y., yesterday, === In the Massachusetts municipal elections yesterday the contest was between "heense" and "no licen e." Five grave robbers were arrested in Philadelphia Iron and lead have been discovered in Jackson County, Wis. = Senator Butler, of South Carolina, was reelected yesterday. === Two laborers were crushed by a fall of earth at Buffalo. The Eric Canal was damaged near Rochester by some malicious persons. \_\_\_\_ The steamer Euterprise was burned near Washington, N. C., and two persons were drowned. == H. B. Allen, a well-known sea captain, died suddenly at Provi-

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A reception was given to Governor-elect Cleveland at the Manhattan Club last night. === Henry Rich, a Broadway merchant, disappeared mysteriously, === Much regret was felt by astronomers at the likelihood rain to-day interfering with observations of the transit of Venus. —— The murder of a woman in a tenement house was discovered. —— The Kings County Republican General Committee was organized in the interest of the Administration - The Committee of Fifty arranged to continue its organization. === The Emigration Commissioners gave Bernard Biglin power, to charge higher rates for carrying baggage, === Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85.43 cents. Stocks were dull and higher, but in the late dealings most of the gains were lost, and the closing was unsettled.

dence, R. L.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy and rainy weather in the early part of the day, followed by clearing and clear weather. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 49°; lowest, 350; average, 41%.

The careful preparation which the speech delivered by Mr. Cleveland at the Manhattan Club showed is another proof that the Governor-elect realizes the dangers of reckless talking. Plainly he understands the responsibilities of a possible Presidential candidate. The reception was well attended, and contained all the elements of harmony from the highly respected members of the County Democracy down to such statesmen as "Tim

The Board of Aldermen unfortunately was not suppressed by the Penal Code; and therefore this body of worthies yesterday undertook to suppress the Code. They passed a resolution, full of long wo ds, condemning the enforcement of the Sunday observance clauses. The discussion showed that the liberty-loving Democrats were pleading for the business most of them are engaged in, namely, the rum traffic. One aggrieved speaker declared that Russia could show nothing worse than the Penal Code. Perhaps not; but then Russia has no Board of -Aldermen.

Wall Street has had a good deal of experience in adapting itself to varying situations in affairs, and aiready has discovered a way to get around the objections to "acceptance" and certification." The business of the Street must go on, and if it cannot be done in one way another will be found. The only results are more trouble and some confusion. As yet but one bank has decided to leave the National sys-

tem, but one more at least may do so. If all the banks should decide to reorganize under the State laws that might not help the matter permanently. If over-certification is so great an evil what assurance is there that our State laws would not be changed to meet it?

The only complete abstract of the report of the Tariff Commission yet given was that published in yesterday's TRIBUNE Merchants, manufacturers and all others interested in this vital subject, on which the legislative work of this session and the conduct of the next campaign are to turn, can still procure copies at THE TRIBUNE counter.

The world will not again be so anxious for clear weather, as it is to-day, for over a century. If we have clouds at all, it will be no consolation to know that they may have silver linings. What we want is the clear blue sky, even if it is crude. Nothing else will answer. It is a matter of deep regret that the Signal Service has not been able to do its part better. Its prognostications are dismal, and what is worse, we hardly dare to hope that this prophet of evil is wrong. According to the reports a storm has been brewed in the Southwest and at a late hour last night was on its way to this part of the country. Our only hope is that it may get thrown from the track or be delayed twenty-four hours. However, if the transit of Venus cannot be observed from the stations roundabout us, undoubtedly there will be many places on the Earth where the astronomers will see it.

There is nothing in the story of the disappear ance of the button merchant, reported elsewhere in this paper, which makes it probable that he has been murdered or has run away. He carried little money about him and his accounts were correct. When a case of this kind is reported to the police, they smile incredulously, but always begin a moderately thorough search so that if the man has been murdered in Fifth-ave. or the Park they are likely to find lifm. Generally the missing person reappears voluntarily, perfectly able but equally unwilling to tell where he has been. If anxious friends could only take the police view of the circumstances and repress their anxiety for a few days, they often would spare themselves considerable mortification. In this particular case we trust the absent man's family will soon be rejoicing over his speedy and safe return.

It would look better if the Commissioners of Entigration would give more time to the discussion of matters affecting the welfare of immigrants and less to the interests of those persons who enjoy business privileges at Castle Garden. By a former resolution the rates for delivering baggage through the city were reduced 25 per cent. This made a difference against Mr. "Barney" Biglin and in favor of the immigrants of \$6,500 a year. Yesterday the Commissioners altered these arrangements again, thereby making a difference of \$4,000 in favor of Mr. Biglin and against the immigrants. It is not hard to understand now how it happened that Commissioner Stephenson, a Cornell man, went to the Saratoga Convention from the district which "Barney" Biglin controls, while all the other delegates were most pronounced in favor of the Administration. The discussions in the Board serve to make this clear.

The Committee on Ways and Means have shown commendable haste to do their duty by reporting to the House Judge Kelley's bill to abolish internal revenue taxes on tobacco. On the basis of last year's receipts this would reduce the revenue about \$47,000,000. But some of the members of the Committee have reserved the right to offer amendments to the bill, and this indicates an intention of trying to abolish also the tax on liquors. There is no longer any doubt that efforts will be made to reduce the income of the Government to a basis of necessary expenditure. But a danger that was anticipated already is developing itself. It lies in the disposition of some of the members to do this in a one-sided way-either to abolish the internal revenue system only, or to revise the tariff duties only. It is impossible to understand how an impartial view of the situation, especially in the light of the report of the Tariff Commission, can lead to the adoption of an extreme opinion on either side. It is certain that too great a reduction of internal revenue taxation would postpone a satisfactory revision of the tariff. This would be most objectionable. A little reflection, or at least a good deal, ought to show the Representatives that in this matter, as in most others, safety lies in the middle way.

## IN A QUANDARY.

On Monday, when Congress met, it was quite natural that the Democrats should indulge in a little dance over the grave of the Republican party. They do that about once in four years. It hurts nobody, and it pleases them. The Republican party was dead-oh, yes! It had no leaders and no policy, no principles and no plans, and it was dead.

When they went to dinner that same day, after a short session at the Capitol, certain shrewd Democratic countenances were " sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought." Something had happened to recall them to the hard facts of this ugly, work-a-day world, which has forgotten all about "the Resolutions of '98." What are we going to do about that Tariff question ?" whispered shrewd Democrats to other shrewd Democrats. Sure enough, there is a Tariff question, and several millions of voters are much interested in it. If they were angry when they thought the Republicans were going to dodge, what will be their state of mind when they find that the Democrats do dodge? For dodge they must, or die.

This defunct Republican party, without any leaders or ideas, seems to be an inconvenient subject to get buried. Possibly it was less silly than some men supposed, at the last session, when it insisted rather stubbornly upon the organization of that roaring "farce," the Tariff Commission. For here it comes, before the President can get his Message read, with 2,700 pages of testimony, two bills, and a report that the leading Democrats will not find time to an swer until about 1885. Report, bills and proof go to the country to show what Republicans mean when they say that they believe in and uphold the tariff, but mean to improve and perfect it if they can. Will the Democrats help or hinder? A question which they find not easy to answer. If the necessities of the case did not compet them to "fish, cut bait, or go ashore." they would like to take a couple of years to think the matter over. As it is, here is an aggressive Republican party again, proposing to do something definite for the public welfare. And the perplexed Democrat must either say yes, say no, or be branded as a dodger.

To say no; that involves a serious attempt to defeat a bill for the reduction of taxes and the reform of abuses in the tarift. To say yes; that means the passage of a good tariff bill as the result of an investigation which Democrats resisted and denounced with all their might. As for dodging, that is getting unpopular. The people are becoming a little impatient with these fellows who yell for "Reform" every day at the top of their voices, and vote against every practical measure to better things. It may be wise

ground that it is a protective measure, and we must have free trade. But no; there is Randall, and Pennsylvania will not stand it. It may be wise, after all, to let the bill pass and even to vote for it. Stop! there is Light-Horse Harry with blood in his eye. What can a perplexed Democrat do with this accursed tariff question? If it were only buried in the grave of John C. Calhoun! But it isn't.

If the Republicans have half their usual sense, they will send all their differences about details home by express, as part of the baggage which was left from the last campaign. In that campaign, for once, these Republicans marched with too much baggage of that sort. As there is to be fighting-the affair last month was a sort of notice to that effect- the baggage had better go. When the Republicans get together, as they did after the long wrangle about inflation and contraction, resumption and fiat money, and agree upon a bill which means business, the bad half hour for Democrats will begin. It is possible that they may not feel like dancing over any grave, and may cease to crow over " that annihilating defeat of the late Republican party." As usual, it rests with the Republicans to say whether they will live and rule or not. The Democrats may begin to understand the matter about Thanksgiving Day,

SECRETARY FRELINGHUYSEN IN TROUBLE. It would hardly be courteous to assume that the Secretary of State would lead the President to make a misstatement in his Message, and yet the following paragraph conveys, no doubt un intentionally, an erroneous impression as to the

A year since, as you have aircady been advised by correspondence transmitted to you in January last, this Government sent a special mission to the belligerent Powers to express the hope that Chili teould be disposed to accept a money indemnity for the expenses of the near and to relinquish her demand for a portion of the territory of her antagonist. This recommendation, which Chill declined to follow, this Government did not assume to enforce, nor can it be enforced without resort to measures which would be in keeping neither with the temper of our people nor with the spirit of our institu-

Mr. Trescot was undoubtedly sent to South America to express the hope contained in the italicized words above. But the very day he procured audience with Balmaseda, the Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, - he learned from that official that his instructions referred to above had been withdrawn. Mr. Frelinghuysen communicated their withdrawal to Martinez, the Chilian Minister in Washington, who promptly cabled them to Santiago. Perhaps it is the first time in the history of diplomacy that a Minister received his instructions from the Foreign Secretary of the country to which he was acredited.

Soon after this mortifying event Mr. Trescot received instructions directly from Mr. Frelinghuysen under date of January 9th, 1882, entirely nullifying his former instructions. We quote Mr. Frelinghuysen's words:

"The President wishes in no manner to dictate or nake any authoritative utterance to either Peru or Chile as to the merits of the controversy existing between hose republies, as to what idemnity should be asked o given, as to a change of boundaries, or as to the personnel of the Government of Peru."

It therefore appears that the Message is entirely in error when it intimates that Mr. Trescot was allowed to urge on behalf of this Government that "Chili would accept a money indemnity" and that "she would relinquish her demand for a portion of the territory of her antagonist." All such instructions were cancelled and annulled by Mr. Frelinghuysen, and Mr. Trescot was peremptorily forbidden "to make any authoritative utterance to either "Chili or Peru as to the merits of the controversy between those Republics." Mr. Trescot was further forbidden to make any utterance as " to the indemnity that should be asked or given," and still further he was foroidden " to say anything as to a change of boundaries." These instructions were issued in January last, in the name of the President, and yet now the President is led by his Secretary of State to represent to Congress that Chili was urged " to accept a money indemnity " and " to relinquish her demand for territory " from Peru, and that Chili declined to follow these recommendations. Could contradiction of language and fact be more absolute or more humiliating!

The simple fact is that Mr. Trescot's mission

was destroyed before it was begun. The Chilian Government knew that his instructions were cancelled and his authority withdrawn before he landed at Valparaiso. The moral power of the United States was never exerted upon Chili, and the result of Mr. Frelinghuysen's withdrawal of Mr. Trescot's instructions, which he had himself specially authorized, was tantamount to advising Chili that she might do as she pleased with Peru and that this Government would never say a word. Truth lies at the bottom of a well, but no well is so deep but that the truth comes to the surface at last. Every intelligent man in South America believes that it Mr. Trescot had been permitted to proceed under his original instructions, and the Peace Congress had been allowed to assemble, there would have been amity and concord throughout the Continent to-day. But when Chili, already flushed with victory, was told that do as she might with Peru the United States would not interfere, all hope of peace between the two nations was abandoned until one should be utterly prostrate and helpless and the other so glutted with victory that further conquest was a burden. The woe and wretchedness on the South American coast for the past year are largely traceable to the humiliating instructions of January 9th-and the most humiliating feature of all was the pitiable cry that there was danger of our becoming involved in war with Chili. Fiftytwo millions of people in this Republic afraid of being attacked by eighteen hundred thousand Chilians who are seven thousand miles from our shores! Such chivalrous care for our safety at home is equal to our humane intervention abroad.

## THE END OF A FARCE.

Lord Dufferin has made another hit in diplomatic burlesque. Englishmen have never been accused of having a quick sense of humor but they could not help being amused by his dexterity at Constantinople during the Egyptian campaign. The negotiations respecting the Sultan's proclamation and the military convention were a transparent bit of diplomatic byplay. The Porte was not allowed to do anything until the time for action had slipped by and the British army had done all that could be done; yet week after week notes and ultimatums were exchanged, demands were revised repeated and withdrawn, new objections were raised as fast as concessions were made, and all the pauses, short and long, were filled with the liveliest chatter. Never was time wasted more ingeniously, and long before the negotiations were suspended after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, the most serious nation in the world was watching the farce with ill-concealed merriment. At Cairo, Lord Dufferin has changed his method, but as a diplomatte comedian he has been equally successful. He has not had recourse to inaction and delay, but has produced as gro-

to come out boldly, and resist the bill on the | issued a Note to the Powers requesting that the Dual Control should cease, and within three weeks he has virtually disposed of all the military trials. Arabi has been induced to plead guilty to a single charge, has been summarily condemned to death, and in the twinkling of an eye has had the sentence commuted to exile for life. There has been no effort to convict him of complicity in the destruction of Alexandria, in the attempted assassination of the Khedive, or in the massacre of foreigners. All the charges have been withdrawn save that of maintaining insurrection after he had been openly proclaimed a rebel, and on this count of the indictment he allows himself to be condemned to death, but not until his counsel has obtained a formal pledge that the sentence shall be commuted and that the proceedings against his principal associates shall be compromised in the same way. It is an effective sitnation-the wicked Arabi receiving his death sentence without winking, and the magnanimons Khedive commuting it the next instant with his tongue in his cheek. Lord Dufferin has never done anything so droll as this at Constantinople.

It may be, however, that the farce is so broad that the English people will consider it beneath their dignity to be amused by it. They never admitted that they went to war with the Egyptian people. They have maintained that their troops landed at Alexandria and Ismailia for the express purpose of suppressing a military revolt, in the course of which a great city had been pillaged and destroyed, a dastardly plot formed against the sovereign's life, massacres ordered in various places, and the whole country menaced with ruin. It was with the Khedive's rebellious subjects that war was waged; and when the insurrection had been brought to an end, it was only natural to expect that those who had been charged with monstrous crimes would be tried for them and, if convicted, be punished with death. If Arabi hoisted the white flag at Alexandria on the 12th of July, and ordered the pillage and destruction of the city and the assassination of the sovereign, he deserved some fate less comfortable than exile to a British colony. The evidence of his responsibility for these and other crimes does not appear to have been obtamable. Indeed, it, was so difficult to convict him of having been a rebel in any legal sense, that his trial has been virtually abandoned, and by the advice of his counsel he has pleaded guilty as a matter of convenience to Egyptian officials and British diplomats, with the understanding that his confederates in insurrection shall have no harsher fate than exile in store for them. So intricate was the network of duplicity and treachery woven by the circle of intriguing Pachas at Constantinople, so tortuous and equivocal was the diplomacy of the Yildiz Kiosk, that the leader of the military revolt could not be convicted of any crime without his consent. A compromise had to be effected, a diplomatic understanding had to be reached, before he would agree to accept exile as a substitute for imprisonment. The collapse of the legal proceedings cannot be regarded in any other light than as the close of a farce. Lord Dufferin did well to make the movement of the piece as rapid as that of a transformation scene in a melodrama. The English public will not be entertained by a burlesque on justice such as this trial has been.

BOURBONISM'S PERFACT WORK. The official figures of the election in South Carolina tell a mournful story. They show that the systematic course pursued by the Bourbons for the suppression of the majority has been completely successful. The State is entirely in the control of about a third of its voting population. This fact is clearly demonstrated by the figures. The total vote this year is 87,877. In 1876 it was 182,682, of which Hayes had over 91,000 and Tilden over 90,000. In 1880 it was 170,956, of which Garfield had over 58,000 and Hancock over 112 000. In 1878 Wade Hampton ran for Governor without an opposing candidate and polled over 119,000 votes. Between 1876 and 1882, then, the total vote has fallen off over one-half, or nearly 95,000 votes. Between 1880 and 1882 it has fallen off over 83,000 votes. But according to the census of 1880 there are 205,789 voters in the State, only 87,877 of whom voted at the last election, or rather succeeded in having their votes counted. The number of votes missing is 117,912. Of the 87,877 votes counted this year the Fourbons claim a majority of 49,439. That makes the Bourbon vote 67,158, and the Republican 17,719. It will be seen that the Bourbon total is just about a third of the voting por ulation given in the census.

In commenting upon the small vote this year, the leading Bourbon organ of the State remarks: "The falling off in the vote, we presume, is accounted for by the system of registering voters which is now in force." Undoubtedly, as the law was constructed to accomplish that very purpose. The organ is troubled because all those who registered did not vote. It says the registration was about 150,000. This is nearly 56,000 less than the voting strength given in the census, and yet the vote cast is over 62,000 less than the registration. The organ thinks some votes were lost by being put in the wrong boxes and others were not received because of alleged fraudulent registration and other Bourbon devices, for rejecting negro votes. It adus: "It is evident that a very considerable number of voters "did not take the trouble to vote at all. This "is a serious and far from reassuring circum-"stance of the election." But it surely cannot be called a surprising circumstance. Why should anybody take the trouble to vote in South Carolina? The Bourbon candidates are certain to be declared elected, no matter whether they have a majority of the votes cast or not. Indeed we can see no reason why, under the present conditions, an election should be held at all. It puts the State to a totally unnecessary expense and entails a great strain upon the consciences of the Bourbon election officials. The candidates might just as well be appointed by a Boarbon convention. That process would be as lawful as the present socalled election, and would be considerably more decent. That the Republican voters have practically

no voice in affairs is easily shown. They have a dear and undisputed majority in the State of 10,000. In 1876 they succeeded, in spite of persistent bulldozing and wholesale ballot-box stuffing, in having 91,786 votes counted. In 1880, in spite of still greater obstacles of the same character, they had 58,071 votes counted. This year they drop to about 18,000. Their 40,000 majority has gone, and in its place is a Democratic majority of 50,000, a majority too on a total vote nearly 4,000 smaller than the Republican vote was six years ago. The new registration law has borne an important part in this work of suppression, but the greater part is due to buildozing and false counting. Rule by the majority is dead in the State. A minority, comprising only a third of the voters, rules by cheating, and there is no such thing as political merality known to it. The Bourbon rived at the capital the Egyptian Government outside the South, and we trust, for the heading of John the Baptist," which the less striking and impressive than the first race Mossesses

honor of free institutions and the credit of the American name, that it will soon cease to be found there.

### PERSONAL.

Already more than eighteen thousand children have subscribed to the Longfellow Memorial Fund. Colonel Emil Frei, the Swiss Minister at Washington, introduced himself to General Longstreet the other day as the man whom he (the General) had taken prisoner at Gettysburg nineteen years

Senator Frye, of Maine, spent a happy Thanksgiving Day in company with four generations of his family, his parents, his children and his grandchildren being present, besides cousins, uncles and

The Rev. Dr. Daniel L. Furber on Sunday resigned the pastorate of the First Congregational Church, of Newton, Mass., the day being the thirtyfifth anniversary of his installation there. Only three Congregational ministers in the State have served their present charges so long. Just better making his audress of resignation. Dr. Furber hapnaking his address of resignation. Dr. Furber bap-ized the child of a man who was the first infant aptized by him in the parish, thirty-five years

The Rev. John Humpstone, of Albany, preached his farewell sermon at Calvary Baptist Church, in that city, last Sunday, and a farewell reception was tendered him yesterday. On Thursday he will leave the city with his family for Philadelphia, whither he goes for treatment for a troublesome catarrhal affection of the throat. He will remain there about two months, and then enter upon his new charge, the pastorate of the Emmanuel Bap-tist Choren, of Brooklyn.

A list of the "first-nighters" at the recent revival of Victor Hugo's "Le Roi s'Amuse" in Paris would include about all the best kno vn names in French politics, art and literature. Among them were President Grévy, the Duc d'Aumale, General Gallifet, Gambetta, Briss n, Rochefort, Ferry, Simon, Gérôme, Gounod, Daudet, Déroulède, Zola, Houssaye, Mendès and Coppée, The veteran Camille Doncet was there, too, being admitted on a ticket he had bought fifty years before, and kept as

President Arthur appears to have appreciated keenly the enterprising spirit which led someone to send out from Washington an alleged nostract of his message several days in advance of that document's publication. Hearing of the matter, it is said, he inquired of a newspaper man whether he knew who had the abstract for sale. The newspaper man said he did not. "The reason why I asked," said Mt. Arthur, "was that I haven't quite finished my message yet, and I thought hat if I could purchase a complete copy in advance it might help me out on some points which I haven't yet settled to my satisfaction."

Mrs. Kesiah B. Johnson, who died the other day at Shelbyville, Kentucky, her home before the war, and to which she had recurned for the first time in twenty years, was a lady of many personal attractions. Her husband died shortly after the close of the war, and in recognition of his services his widow was appointed by President Grant to be Postmistress of Leavenworth, Kansas, a position she filled during eight years. After the marriage of her brother to the daughter of the late Horace Greeley. she made her home with them at Chappaqua, and was remarkable for her constant and natiring devotion to the children. She had with her at the time of her death the children who survived Mrs. Ida Greeley Smith, intending to pass the winter with them the South.

Mr. Robert Froblich, Italian Consul at Manhester. England, writes as follows to The Examiner and Times of that city: " My recent appeal on behalf of the sufferers by the inundations in Italy has met with such a princely response from Mr. Edwin Booth, the representative actor of America, now playing at the Prince's Theatre, that I feel it will be a pleasure to you to permit me thus publiely to acknowledge it through your columns. In expressing a tegret that he could not, in conse-quence of his engagements, appear at the Prince's matinee in aid of the fund on the 9th of December, he inclosed a check for £40. Such a generous and voluntary act of charity will I trust be warmly appreciated by his many admirers and the Manchester public."

Lord Queensberry, who, created such a sensation by rising in the theatre and denouncing Mr. Tennyson's new play, has often before manifested similar eccentricities. He was once brought before a London police court charged with assault upon "Tom" Toby, a detective, at Charing Cross Hotel. It was merely a case of uncontrollable temper. He was once elected a Representative Peer of Scotland, but lost his seat because of his too liberal views on religious subjects. Afterward he rose in the gallery of Holyrood House and made a speech in reference to that subject, to which reply was made by Lord Lothian. The Marquis of bulk of the estates, with Drumlanrig Castle, the largest house in Scotland, having gone to the Duke of Buccleugh, the representative of another branch of the family.

GENERAL NOTES. A German newspaper actually made the old joke real by announcing in a recent issue that "the newly-born Infantry of Spain was baptized to-day in Madrid."

No other country in the world offers such fa-No other country in the populous and polished king-dem of Belgium, whose 5,000,000 inhabitants annually consume about 60,000,000 quarts of alcoholic liquors. There is an average of one public house for every twelve adult male Belgians, and in some parts of the country the supply is nearly twice as great.

A Frenchman who was introduced to a brandy punch in Richmond the other evening by an American friend, appeared at the same bar early the next morning in quest of a duplicate. Unfortunately, he could not recall the name of the inspiration which he had absorbed the night before, but the barkceper found the following lescription sufficient: "I vill take one grand contraobservation, what you call it! wis very much lemon for make him sour, very much soogare for make him sweet, pienty of brandy for make him strong, and a great deal of wasser for make him weak."

Boys are supposed to be universally cruel by nature, but in this country they don't often choose steers as the subject of torture. English steers, howover, seem to be sufficiently meek for that purpose. At all events, five boys, all under twelve years of age, disovered thirteen steers in a pasture the other day, and mmediately proceeded to "have fun with them," tying their talls together and chasing them around the pasture facilities of the first state of

THE TRIBUNE is requested to announce that the Philadelphia association for furnishing home teaching and the use of a free circulating library in raised ype for the sdult blind is now in operation. The liary consists of the Bible in sixty-five parts and more than 250 volumes of history, travel, biography, poetry, te. Blind persons living in any part of the United etc. Blind persons fiving in any part of the United States can have the aiphabet and a learner's reading-eard mailed to them by addressing John P. Rhoads, Bible House, No. 701 Wainut-st., Philadelphia, and in-closing 10 cents, to pay for their cost and postage. Those who knew how to read before becoming blind can learn this system in a few weeks, and thereafter can have the free use of the library by paying postage on the books. Pottsville in Pennsylvania is now said to pos-

essabe deepest coal mine in America. Through its shalt, litted every day. The time occupied for lifting a full car through the whole length of the shaft is only little more than a minute. A gentleman who has recently descended this shaft speaks of it as follows: "A person of weak nerves should not brave the ordeal by descending the Pittsville soaft.
The machinery works as smoothly as a hotel elevator, out the spend is so terrific that one seems failing through the sir. The knees after a few seconds become weak an tremulous, the ears ring as the drums of these organs are forced inward by the air pressure, and the eyes shut involuntarily as the beams of the shart seem to dash up ward only a foot or two away. As one leaves the light of the upper day the transition to darkness is fantastic. The light does not pass into gloom in the same fashion as our day merges into might, but there is a kind of phosphoreacent glow, gradually becoming dimmer and dimmer. Half way down you pass, with a roar and sudden crash, the ascending car; and at last, after what seems several minutes, but is only a fraction of that thue, the plat erm begins to slow up, haits at a gate, and through it you used into a crowd of creatures with the shapes of men, but the blackened faces, the glaring eyes and wild shystognomies of fleads."

A stronger day the results of the same faces, the glaring eyes and wild of the upper day the transition to darkness is fantastic

A strange story comes from Persia by way of Paris, which is vouched for as being true in every particular. A few months ago a britiant and rising young French painter travelling through Asia came to

Shah hearing of was desirons to see. A day was set a the picture was placed for inspection in the palace. He haplety observed it long and critically, and while praising it highly, criticised one thing. The artist had soo imparted a deathly pallor to the lips, which were ready as in life. The painter ventured respectfully to discovere as in life. The painter ventured respectfully to diss the Shah impatiently said: "Enough, I will prove to you that the Shah of Persia knows whereof he speaks." Saying which he clapped his bands, and an attendant appeared making the customary salasm. His master bade him stand upright, and then drawing his sword, with one stroke cut off the head of the hapless slave, which rolled upon the floor. The Shah at one took out his watch, saying. "When you painted the head of your Bayist, it had been out off not more than two minutes. See, at the end of two minutes, the lips of this slave, whose head I have cut off are blanched and bloodless; and so knowledge that in this respect your otherwise excellent painting is not true to nature." More dead than alive the young artist managed to retire from the presence of the dread succerat, and for many months afterward the memory of that terrible seene entirely unfitted him for work. And yet this is an ordinary occurrence under an Eastern autocrat. It is only fair to repeat that this story comes by the way of Paris. the Shah impatiently said: "Eno

### POLITICAL NEWS.

Democratic candidates for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives are increasing in number. Congressman S. S. Cox exhibits signs of becoming a candidate. He denies that he is one, but says that if his friends press him he may seek for votes. Mr. Converse, of Oulo, is suggested as a candidate by Sens-tor Voorhees, of Indiana.

The Greenback-Labor party was more sucessful than its leaders had even hoped it would be at the fall election in Iowa. Its candidates for State offices received 27,046 votes. Politicians suspect that some of the dissatisfied Republicans, who in other States would have voted for temperature condidates or remained at nome, in Iowa voted for the Greenback candidates Persons elected members of the various Leg-

latures seem to be filled with ideas of reform, following the example of the Congressmen-elect. Thus John E Faunce, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, elected in Philadelphia, who is a candidate for Speaker, says that he will go to Harrisburg with the intention of working to aboiles. unnecessary offices, to fix salaries at a fair compensation, and to compet all officers to attend properly to their duties.

Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, is of the opinion that the revenue plank of the Ohio Democrats should be adopted as a guide by Democrats in dealing with the ariff. The plank is transparently non-committal: Resolved. That we favor a tariff levied to meet the actual needs, and so adjusted in its details with a view to equality in public burdess as to encourace productive industries and afford labor a just compensation without creating monopolics."

There is considerable scepticism expressed in West Virginia in regard to Senator H. G. Davis's retirement from the contest for United States Senator, He has hired rooms at Wheeling and will be in that city when the Legislature meets to elect the Senator. Con gressman Kenna, of the Kanawha District, is now the most prominent Democratic andidate. The Republican members of the Legislature may vote for Congressman Wilson, an Independent Democrat.

Despite the election, old claims ar to be pressed on the attention of Congress. The Boston Tras-Her says that "a letter signed by William Gray, of Boston, by Charles Francis Adams, fr., of Quincy, by William Goddard, of Providence, and other persons from different sections of the country has been sent to each Senator and Representative at Washington, again urg-ing the fustice of the famous French spoliation claims, and the passage during the present session of a bill re ferring the whole matter to the Court of Claims."

The Ohio State Board of Canvassers have before them an interesting contested Congressional election case. In the XViIIth Congressional District Major Jonathan H. Wallace, the Democratio caudidate, claims that he was elected by 15 majority, while the official abstract of the vote as returned to the Secretary of State shows 8 majority for Major William H. McKiniey, the Republican candidate. Major Wallace does not ask the Board of Canvassers to go behind the returns, but merely to count certain defective ballots, insembed with his surname, for him. Ex-Senator Taurman is Major Wallace's counsel.

George H. Ford, a member of the Onio Legislature in 1872, has just revealed an interesting feature of the contest for United States Senator that year, Mr. Ford states that eleven of the Republican members, himself included, made a mutual pledge that they would not vote for John Sherman, who was supported for Sena tor by all the other Republican members. The eleven sought to unite with the Democratic members upon ne other Republican candidate. General Garfield was asked to be such a candidate, but he telegraphed the tolowing declination from Washington: "Gentlemen, I thank you for the honor so kindly made, but I can never consent to be elected United States Senator by Demo-cratic votes." The same offer was then made to ex-President Hayes, but he said his relations to Shermaa were such that he could not consent to be a candidate. Ten of the eleven thereupon voted for Sherman, and ho

## PUBLIC OPINION.

MR. WATTERSON'S STRANGE OMISSION. MB. WATTERSON'S STRANGE OMISSION.

From the Philadelpaia Press.

Harry Watterson's new book on "Oddities of southern Life and Character" hasn't a word to say about that striking oddity of character which the average southern statesman displa s in demanding in the same areato the most rownst Federal appropriations and the abolition of all sources of Federal income. However, Mr. Watterson may supply this omission in a re-

## MR. GORHAM'S CANDIDACY.

We take it that the President will be opove take it that the President will be op-posed to George C. Gorham's candidacy for the Secre-taryship of the Senate. He has just dismissed a lot of difficults for abusing the Star-Koute prosecution. No man has been more venomous in this abuse than George G. rham was through the medium of The National Repub-lican. Therefore we take it that the President will ad-ying the Senators who come to him to vote against flar-ham.

SHARP PRACTICE BY SOUTERN DEMOCRATS. SHARP PRACTICE BY SOUTERN DEMOCRATS.

From The St. Louis Globe Democrat (Rep.)

James R. Chalmers is not a man for any disclect to be prond of, and William P. Kellogg is not the greatest Regulation in the country. But their cases are as good illustratious as though each were a Clay or a Calhorn of the sharp practice to which the Democrats of the South will resort to carry points which are not worth winning. Chalmers had a fair majority in his Mississippi district; a tain technica ity has been made use of to give the certificate to Manning. There is no question of the election of Kellogg in Louisiana, but the jovernor has refused to live him the certificate. With a Democrate majority of eighty in the House, a man or two makes no great difference; but these occurrences are a fair notice to the North that the Democrats of the South are ready to win by four means if they cannot by fair.

THE ATTACK ON SHERIDAN.

From The Chicago Times (Ind.)

There is some talk that a Democratic Con-

There is some talk that a Democratic Congress, after a Democratic President small have been elected, will, sherman having retired, revive the grade of General, and, for the discomflure of Leutenant-General Sheridan, who will then command the army, advance Major-General Hancock over his head to a post which will send Sheridan to the rear. It is true that Sheridan rose rapidly, that he was advanced beyond Hallok, Meade and Hancock, and—the justice of which was questioned at the time—beyond that sturdy patriot and sailled captain. Thomas; but Sheridan, whatever the merits of others, had himself deserved well, and was worning conspicuous in the eye of the country. To the Congress that would propose movement in the direction indicated, an imperative halt will be cried. The pian would be dangerous, Itala. There need be no fear of what Sheridan would do. He could do nothing. The danger to the Congress preposing after all these years of peace to degrade him would he in what he has done. And in the doing of this he has made a host of friends every where, Even New Orleans, whence his banditti dispaten was forwarded to "Beiknap and the rest of us," holes no gradge aganst him, and the Confederates generally have a waru regard for him. The country fixed him. Of the triumivirate of surviving heroes of the great war, Sherman, Grant and himself, he is the most popular beyond question. Congress might pave the way for ladynoding Hancock beyond him, but Congress would do it a the risk of besing warled at the next general element the Shenandon Valley to find out what's been done to the most of the trium the Shenandon to the control of the most popular than the shenandon to the control of the many here as the second of the control of the tion up the Shemandonh Valley to find out what's become of Jubal Early and to locate half Creek in the Blue Ridge. Little Phil is one or the war amendments to the Constitution. He's got to be accepted as a fact. He's misced for life.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

COMMENTS AND CRITICISMS. The President's Message will, like his pre-

It will soon be forgotten by the country, for the President may be true ed quickly to revive atten-tion to immedit as an affice-filler and an office-emption.— (Albany Argus (Dem.)

The plain unpretending style of President Arthur's alessage, and the practical good scale of the views, will commend it to the approval of the country. (Philadelpala Record (Ind.)

It is the sort of Message the country has strengthforward, business-like, with no attempt at may wriding or nonsense of any kind, -[Hattford Courant Rec.] The Message transmitted to Congress by Presid at Artaur, yesterday, is interesting in its relation of tacts and its presentation of the Government figures, but cans for little comment, lirenton True American (1991).

President Arthur's Message is an excellent one, and will please the country very muca. It is sea-one, and will please the country very muca. It is sea-sible throughout and sensitive to public opinion, its improves upon his positions of last year, and advises to purcess in the main wisely.—[Springfield Republican

Int.)
From this brief and imperfect review of the more salient points of the message it will appear tast the President s ands squarely on the pintform of pre-gressive Kepublicansam. He evades no issue, and his recommendations are of the plainest description.—[New-Havon Paliadiam (Kep.)